NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

HAMBURG'S DEATH ROLL.

IMPOSSIBLE TO DECIDE FROM THEM WHETHER THE CHOLERA IS INCREASING OR DECREAS ING-A MUCH LARGER NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED IN THAT

CITY AND HAVRE. Hamburg, Sept. 6 .- Since noon yesterday 674

new cases of cholera and 264 deaths from the disease have been reported.

According to the official figures, there have been since the outbreak of the disease in this city 6,798 cases and 2,940 deaths. Little reliance is placed in these figures, however, as there is a strong suspicion that they have been juggled with and do not begin to show the full ravages of the On some days the figures profess to number of new cases removed to the hospitals by the ambulances, while on others just the bare figures are given with no reference whatever to whether they represent the cases removed to the hospitals or the total number of cases in the city. Again, they are given for "yesterday," and then. 'since noon yesterday," all of which very confusing and makes it impossible to decide whether the disease is increasing or decreasing. This may be the object of the authorities in issuing the figures as they do, or it may be due to the confusion which has signalized their actions ever since the cholera was found to be epidemio. It may be said, however, that it is very generally believed that the number of new cases and deaths is larger than the official fig-

The "Boersenhalle" denies that a moratorium on the payment of commercial bills, owing to losses incurred through the cholera, is about to be

Berlin, Sept. 6 .- Two cases of cholera are reported at Coblentz; one new case and two deaths at Magdeburg, and five new cases and two deaths on the Island of Wilhelmsburg, on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg.

Dr. Guttman, at a meeting of the Sanitary Commission to-day announced that there was new not the slightest ground for fear of a cholera epidemic in this city. Cholerine was steadily diminiching, and only ten suspicious cases were taken to the hospitals during last night and The forenoon of to-day.

The sanitary measures adopted by the German authorities are stopping the importation of Russian rags, many thousand bales of which are waiting on the frontier, owing to the importers declaring their inability to execute the required regulations in regard to fumigation and disinfec-

The newspapers of this city make grave charges against the Hamburg-American Steamship Company in regard to the vessels of its fleet reported from New-York to have arrived at that port with cases of cholera on hoard. The company refuses to speak about the matter.

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" maintains that 4,600 persons have died from cholers in Hamburg within the last fortnight.

Antwerp, Sept. 6.-The cholera stuation in this city is satisfactory. Since the outbreak of the disease here seventy-five persons have been attacked. Of this number twenty-two have been cured, twenty-five have died, and twenty-eight are still undergoing treatment.

Twelve new cases of cholera and ten deaths have occurred at Boom, and nine new cases and ven deaths at Bornhem since the outbreak of the disease in those places.

The Hague, Sept. 6.-A workman has died from cholerine at Dordrecht, a town of South Holland. This is the first case of the disease reported there. Havre, Sept. 6.-The cholera returns of yesterday show another jump in the number of new cases reported. On Sunday only seven new cases were reported, while yesterday's returns show an increase of twenty cases, twenty-seven sufferers having been removed to the hospitals. The number of deaths yesterday was nine, exactly the same

were reported in this city yesterday.

Four cases of choleraic disorders occurred today in St. Ouen, a village four miles north of

persons succumb to the disease is shown in the case of a workman at Fermaize, in the Department of Marne, who died in great agony two hours after being attacked with illness of a

Thirty-one persons died in this city yesterday of choleraic disorders, and 329 patients suffering from the malndy were admitted to the hospitals

Fremier Loubet arrived in Havre to-day, his Fremier Loubet arrived in Havre to-day, his visit to that place being in connection with the cholera epidemic. He personally inspected the various hospitals and made a close inquiry into the sanitary arrangements which had been adopted by the authorities in fighting the source. He also visited houses in which deaths from cholera also visited houses in which deaths from cholera had taken place. He made a careful inspection of these premises and recommended certain measures which he thought necessary in the work of staying the rayages of the pestilence.

A TALK WITH CONSULGENERAL NEW. AMERICAN CONSULS ALERT AND VIGILANT-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CIRCULAR

A WISE MEASURE. London, Sept. 6 .- John C. New, the American Con sul-General here, in an interview to-day relative to the action taken by the steamship companies in regard to the steerage traffic, said that since the contents of President Harrison's circular were communicated to the steamship companies he had received intimations that all of them were concurring in the regula-tions and provising the immediate and entire cessation of the emigrant trade. No complaints, he added, and

tacitly accepted as law.

Mr. New said that in no case was furnigation omitted when the calcion passengers called from a suspected port. He was kept advised by the American Consuls at Bremen, Hamburg and other ports regarding pas-sengers from their respective jurisdictions, and all other matters relating to outward-bound vessels. He declared that he had found the Consuls alert in com-

municating to him any case requiring vigilance.

Mr. New spoke of the case of saloon passengers for the Hamburg-American Line steamer Columbia, which sailed on Saturday from Southampton for New York. These passengers came to Southampton from Hamburg by way of Harwich. They carried with them rugs, thairs and the other puraphermilia of ocean travellers,

edimenta on heard the steamer.

The Consuls at Hamburg and Bremen had both telegraphed to him that a rumor was current in those cities that the German company still provisioned its vessels at Hamburg. Mr. New sald he had caused a strict investigation to be made into this rumor by the Consul at Southampton and had found that it was un-true. Mr. New expressed his belief that the steamship companies are acting conscientiously to meet the the circular, and for their own sales are taking all possible precautions. As to the circular itself, New said that he thought it a wise measure, and, he added, if it is observed at the United States ports with a strictness equal to that with which the

ports of the United Kingdom will be subjected to a medical inspection.

In the weekly mortality returns the RegistrarGeneral, after giving the death-rate of London as 18 in 1,000, says that twelve deaths were due to cholera, or choleraic diarrhoes.

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

LITTLE RELIANCE PLACED IN THE OFFICIAL TABLE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUAL-IZATION.

> ANOTHER WEIGHTY REPUBLICAN DOCUMENT FROM DEMOCRATIC SOURCES-FIGURES SHOW-

> ING A GREAT INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF

OCRATS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST

NEW-YORK CITY. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Albany, Sept. 6 .- The Democratic State Board of Equalization late this evening made public a table giving the valuation for purposes of taxation this year of the real and personal property of the its way as other Republican documents recently issued by the Democratic State officers. the Democratic Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has shown that the workingmen of the State have resuperintendent of the Banking Department, sed in his semi-annual report that the workingmen avings since President Harrison assumed office \$90, Now comes the Board of Assessors and it the assessed value of real estate was \$3,397,234,679 and that in 1891 it was \$3,526,645,815, an increase of \$129,411,136. The State Assessors also inform the State Board of Equalization that in 1890 the a ment of personal property amounted to \$382,159,067 and in 1891 to \$405,002,684, an increase of the assessment of real and personal property in 1891, as compared with 1890, of \$152,347,753.

This new evidence of the prosperity of the State

inder the McKinley act is presented by a body compesed wholly of Democrats, and therefore their testiny can be accepted by Republicans with gratitude. The State Board of Equalization has for its member secretary of State Rice, Attorney-General Rosendale, state Treasurer Danforth, Controller Campbell, State Engineer Schenck, Robert P. Bush, the Speaker of the Assembly; Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, and Stafe Assessors Wood, Rrewster and Mason. All of them Governor Sheehan. Another infliential Democrat who did not attend the meeting, although in Albany, was David B. Hill, who arrived here from New-York at Preston issued their damaging reports, a cocrats. The table which the State Board of Assessors presented to the State Board of Equilization declared State at the close of the year 1891 was \$3,526,645,815; The State Board of Equalization deducted from the assessed value of real estate in certain unties \$152,909,460, and added the same amount to the assessed valuation of other counties. So that a whole remained the same.

The Democratic State officers, although elected by vote of New-York City, increased the assessed valuation of the real estate of that city by the enor-Danforth reduced the assessed valuation of the real estate in his home county of Chenango by \$753,109. Attorney-General Rosendale reduced the assessed valu-\$11,247,541. Secretary of State Rice reduced the as real estate valuation of his home county of Renssethe real estate valuation of his home county of tions of Lieutenant Governor sheehan were followed in reducing the real estate valuation of Eric County lieved of faxation, and it is loaded upon the shoulder Sheehan, Frank Rice, Simon W. Rosendale, Elliot Jeanforth, Frank Campbell and Martin W. Schenck. These State officers are all rural Democrats and they have no feelings of mercy toward hapless New York when a question of money is involved, and New York will no doubt go right on voting for them.

Hon of New York's real estate.

New York's tate has greatly prospered in the course of President Harrison's Administration. When he was elected in 1888, the assessed value of real estate of the entire State was \$3.207,115,256. At the close of the year 1891, as shown by the report of the State Assessor to-day, the assessed value of the real estate was \$3.506,471,631, an increase of \$299,508,375. There was also a large increase in the assessed value of personal estate. At the close of the year 1888, the assessed value of personal estate was \$254,258,023, At the close of the year 1888 the assessed value of the year 1891 the valuation of the personal estate was \$404,173,568, an increase of \$140,915,565. The assessed value of real and personal estate between December, 1888, and December, 1891, thus increased in New York State to the large amount of \$440,271,940. If these years of President Harrison's Administration were years of financial calamity the voter of New-York has yet to discover it.

WHITTIER'S CONDITION WORSE.

THE VENERABLE POET ENTIRELY UNCONSCIOUS -THE END NOT PAR OFF.

Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 6.—Dr. F. A. Howe, of this city, one of the physicians who has charge of Mr. Whittier's case, to night came from the bedside of the sick poet and made the following statement:

"Mr. Whittler's condition has grown worse during the afternoon. He is entirely unconscious. His pulse nourishment and swallows with great difficulty. Ap-

Dr. Palmer, of Roston, was with Mr. Whittier until 3 p. m., when he was relieved by Dr. Howe, of Newburyport, who remained until 9 p. m. Dr. Douglass, of Amesbury, is now with the patient and will remain all night.

GRENIER'S SEVERE SENTENCE.

PRACTICALLY EXILED FOR LIFE FOR FURNISH-ING DOCUMENTS TO CAPTAIN BORUP.

Paris, Sept. 6 .- A decision was reached to-day in the case of M. Grenier, the clerk in the Navy Department here who was arrested in June last on the charge of French defences to Captain Henry D. Borup, of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, who was at the time acting as the milliary attache of the American Legation in this city. The authorities and the severity of the sentence which was imposed on him was no doubt intended as a warning to other servants of the Government not to betray the

trust which was reposed in them.

The sentence pronounced by the court to-day on Grenier was that he spend twenty years in penal servitude, this bunishment to be followed by twenty years' bantshment from France. The jury before whom the case was tried rejected a plea of extenuating circumstances which had been introduced by the prisoner's counsel. The plan adopted by Grenter in conveying the document to Captain Borup, as alleged by the tectives detailed to watch the men, was to conceal about his person private papers sent to the Ministry of Marine, where he was employed, and in the evening when the offices had been closed to carry the papers to Captain Borup, who would photograph them and then return them to Grenter.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6.-Thomas E. Borge, allas A. B. Thomas, alias W. V. O'Connell, a clever forger and swindler, who has been travelling around the country "doing" hotels in various large cities, at the exthe Mississippi Valley route, was arrested here yes-terday afternoon. Horge began his recent career by burg hotel ,passes over various railrends. Since ther he has forged checks with the names of officials of the Mississippi Valley route and other railroads

MORE VICTIMS OF CHOLERA.

TWELVE NEW CASES, APPEAR.

ONE MORE DEATH FROM THE PLAGUE AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

SAILORS AS WELL AS IMMIGRANTS ATTACKED-DETENTION OF VESSELS FROM NON-IN-

FECTED PORTS-A POLICE PATROL

ABOUT THE PEST SHIPS The Health Board of the city yesterday reported that New-York was still free from cholera. Down below the green walls of the Narrows, how ever, on the fleet of cholera-infested anchored in the Lower Bay and on Swinburne Island, the Asiatic scourge was still at work. Twelve new cases developed yesterday among the people detained on the steamships and on the

Island, and of these cases one proved fatal At Quarantine at one time yesterday no less than seventeen steamers swung at their anchors off the Health Officer's station at Fort Wads-The presence of the city police in the Lower Bay was beneficial, and the patrol estab lished around the hospital islands and the detained ships was effective. This will, it is to ed, stop all those leaks by which matte from infected ships has found its way ashore

In the office of the lines whose steamers are de tained at lower Quarantine there was yesterday the usual crowd, which has assembled every day since the infected ships were detained of people seeking information about their relatives and friends of the vessels. Tugs loaded with mail and provisions were sent down in the morning by the com-The action of Dr. Jenkins in writing the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is printed in another column, is reassuring as show ing that the Health Officer of the Port intends to do what public sentiment demands of him, and to act in accord with the Federal authorities.

SPREAD OF THE DREAD PLAGUE

SOMETIMES IT IS FATAL IN A FEW HOURS.

FOUR OF THE NORMANNIA'S CREW ATTACKED-THE SICK NURSE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

At Upper Quarantine the question is no longer Are there new cases to-day?" but " How many alive late last night. All the disinfection and fumigation to which the steerage passengers of the Normannia have been subjected since their their number. It was a little girl, eight years old, named Gertrud Schramm. So swifwas scarcely stricken before she that she was dead. The attendants had had barely time to take her to Swinburne Island, where the sick are all kept.

Eight of the new cases of illness appeared or Hoffman Island, and four patients were of the crew of the Normannia. These were at once transferred twenty years old: Frank Baumbach, twenty-four old; Rudolph Enk, twenty-one years old, and Christian Peterson, twenty-one years old.

Another person was Ernest Theile, twenty-eight years old, an immigrant from the Normannia. He was also transferred to Swinburne Island. Three cases, which were believed to be of cholera, were discovered late last night on Hoffman Island. The persons were isolated on the island.

On the steamship Rugia the disease has spread despite all fumigation and the isolation of the families of those already taken sick. It has gone beyond them, and three new cases broke out in the steerage vesterday. They were two men and a woman, all adults. Their names are Jacob Grauer, fifty-four years old; Johannes Jablouiker, twenty-four years old, and Kaethe Sifferd, twenty-eight years old. The nurse who was taken ill on Monday. Adelaide Merres, of A, is at the point of death.

able that many of the patients die a few hours after they are taken ill.

While the disease has been overwhelming the passengers of the Normannia and Rugia, it has left the Moravia alone for a few days, and Dr. Jenkins thinks that he has it in check on board of that ship. Fifty tents have been erected on Hoffman Island, and fifty more have been sent for to be used if the buildings become overcrowded. Arrangements were not completed for extra vessels to be anchored at Lower Quarantine for the reception of the cabin passengers of the vessels to be anchored at Lower Quarantine for the reception of the cabin passengers of the Normannia and Rugia. Mr. Cortis, of the Ham-burg-American Line, said yesterday that when he tried to hire one vessel he was told that he could get it only by buying it, for the owners felt that the boat would be of no use to them after once having been used for the purpose proposed.

WORK OF THE QUARANTINE OFFICIALS MANY SHIPS FROM NON-INFECTED PORTS

Upper Quarantine yesterday presented one of the most beautiful sights that could be imagined. Last night seventeen big ocean steamers lay at anchor there, and around and among them lay and sailed there fluttered some flag or pennant. But the pleasure occasioned by the beauty of that great stately fleet vas marred by the fact that its presence showed what commerce by the menacing enemy which is being kept at bay at the Lower Quarantine.

Upper Quarantine cannot furnish anchorage ground for many further detained vessels. Even yesterday there was necessary a general slackening or taking in of anchor chains, as the big ships swung near each other in the changing tides. tained steamships begins at the Narrows and ends off Clifton. The ships are anchored in rows of two and three well out toward the Long Island shore. Last night, after many had been allowed to pass up, there lay at Quarantine, in the order named, the the big white Fulda, looking like a warship; the Stub-Monarch, Cachemire, Johannes Brun, Corean, Orizaba, March, Unionist, Carneas, Venezuela, Massachusetts, Elysia, and farther out than any, the Elbe. had been expected with apprehension, but was found

to be free from sholers.

At 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, with her two yellow funnels dingy with sea air, she came slowly up the Bay oward the Narrows, steaming hard against the ebb tide, which was exceedingly strong yesterday, nided as It was by the wind. She passed the : tubbenbuk, Lahn and La Bourgogne, and dropped anchor further over toward the Long Island shore than any of the other ships at Lower Quarantine. Her decks were literally black with people. She had abound 121 first cabin, 181 second cabin and 400 steerage passengers. She will

olf mile limit which was fixed on Monday. The

police boat bore down on the offending tug which had on board a party of men. The tug put on all steam and started up the bay as hard as she could go, with the police boat after her. The chase was lo when the tug managed to gain on her pursuer. She kept on her course up the bay without making another aftempt to break the law for some time. The tug's name was W. F. Vosburgh. Dr. Jenkins telegraphed o the Collector of the Port to have her license re woked. Collector Hendricks replied that this could

The telegraph wire from the Upper Quarantine tation to the hospital islands in the Lower Bay was not laid yesterday, but will probably be finished to-It will be a vast improvement, and it has been hadly needed. Up to this time, the cholera shipand the hospital islands have been as completely shu off from direct communication with the world as if they were in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. The only way of finding out what was going on there, and and unsatisfactory work, and should an occasion arise or the island, valuable time would slip by before the officials at Upper Quarantine could be apprised of grave danger has made Dr. Jenkins exceedingly anxious to have the wire finished as There will be about seven and s half miles of wire altogether. Most of it will The land end at Staten Island will be at Fort Wordsworth, and will there connect with Island there will be a loop to Hoffman Island, se reports from both places can be made instantly

When the tug Western Union came to the Quarar the telegraph instrument must be put into his ffice where no unauthorized person could hear the icking of the key and so read the messages. about the stealing of reports from the ticker in the Western Union office at the Quarantine station

darine Hospital Service, came down in the revenue utter Chandler before noon. Shortly afterward the with Quarantine Commissioner Allen, Dr. Edson had a long private conference in Dr. Jenkins's house with that official and Dr. Hamilton. The result of he conference was kept secret, but shortly afterward Dr. Jenkins made public a copy of a letter which be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. This

rvising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Ser-Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, and apvexed shall have undergone a quarantine detention twenty days, and of such greater number of days as n

a less strict quarantine than that covered by th

replember 1, and as to those it is provided "they will be under the subject of special consideration upon due appli-

take the necessary investigations, and will in cases deemed y it proper ones relieve the Quarantine officers of the senty-day rule established by the President.

osten-filly, and who would go there only to get information as to the de a le and methods of treatment, etc., used on the islands, one murse, however, was employed, as he bore a letter from Dr. Edson. His name is Hugo Ehrentheil, and he was sent to Swindere in Hugo Ehrentheil, and he was sent to Swindere in Hugo Ehrentheil, and he was sent to Swindere Island. Martin W. Curran, a graduate of the Mills Training school for Nurses, at Bellevine Hospital, has offered his services.

There were about twenty analous freight agents at Quarantine yesterday, and some of them were a great deal more than annoyed. They complained greatly about the trouble in getting permission from the Collector of the Port of New York to unload regist. Collector Hendricks has practically added to Dr. Jenkins's authority by refusing to allow goods like hides, etc., to be landed, even after the ships have been passed through Quarantine, unless a special permit is granted by Dr. Jenkins. J. P. McGovern & Co., of West Houston-st., New York, came down to complain that they were not allowed to land twenty-cight bales of hides which had come in on the steam stip Enrope, and 170 bundles on the Colorado. The fire-clorado's cargo, and it may have to be returned to Europe. One man wanted to know right away with he wasn't allowed to land pictron, and whether that material was likely to hold germs.

Several people came to object strongly against the delay in disintecting the baggue on the City to add the delay in disintecting the baggue on the City of and the disinfecting corps, but up to this time have not succeed.

There was a cholera source on the Quarantine pier.

ceeded.

There was a cholera scare on the Quarantine pier and at Dr. Jenkins's house yesterlay. The police right lawon came to the pier, and one of her deckhand, whose name was given as James Murphy, ran up the steps to Dr. Jenkins's house exclaiming that he must see him at once, as he was suffering from Aslatic cholera. He was exemined, but his only malady was cramps in the stomach, which were alleviated with brandy.

The master of the steamship Phys. matter of the steamship Ebro, from Hull, Eng-

cramps in the stormach, which were anovated with brandy.

The master of the steamship Ebro, from Huil, England, which aroused some discussion yesterday, was explained by one of the assistant health officials at Upper Quarantine. He said that there was nothing on board of her which brought with it any danger of infection, and that the captain of the ship had come to Quarantine for the papers necessary before she could begin to unload her cargo. He said that the Ebro generally came in through the Narrows, but that in this case she had touched at hoston before she came here, and after being passed through the Boston quarantine she came down long Island Sound.

The free and unchecked passage of the steamship through Hell Gate has called public attention to this passage at the rear. The Quarantine Commissioners have made no arrangements whatever for quarantining the entrance through the Sound, and they say that they do not intend to station any officials theirs. The officials at Quarantine say that there are many safegurs's against the entrance of infection through Hell Gate. Few foreign vessels, they say, pass through that waterway, and those that do come mainly from the provinces. No captain of a transatiantic ship would dream for a moment of attempting to bring his vessel through the Sound, knowing well that there would be nothing gained by it. If a ship wanted to slip by Quarantine it could do so, but there would be nothing prafted, for no ship can begin to unload an onnce of cargo on a pier till the necessary permit has been granted.

The first hig Instalment of, disinfectants arrived at Upper Quarantine yesterday in the shape of ten barrels of sulphur. Daily the plague ships are washed down carefully and thoroughly. Big lines of hose are atretched over the decks, the pulmps are started, and the big ships are flushed force and at till not a vestige of durt remains. One of the quarantine efficials said yesterday in reply to the strictures made on the disclass said yesterday in reply to the strictures made on the

second cabin and 400 steerage passengers. She will be held several days, at least.

The oil tank steamer Brillianb and the steamship Darmstaft will probably be cleared to day and allowed to pass Quarantine. The Fulda got up her anchors late in the night and bean backing and moving forward cautiously. The tide was running swiftly and the big fleet lying around her made any movement exceedin; ly dancerous. Of the other ships at Quarantine Captain Bristow reported that on the Persian Monarch all were well. He had fifty-six cabir passengers from London. The Corean, from Glasgow, had 104 cabin passengers.

On board of La Bourgogne all were well, as were the passengers of all other ships detailed at Uppe Quarantine. Some friends of Mrs. Hicks Lord brought a mass of beautiful flowers, which were sent to La Bourgogne for her.

The introduction of municipal police has made a great improvement for the better in affairs at Lower Quarantine. The Upper and Lower Bays were system of any guarded. Early in the morning one police boat found a tug inside of the bail-mile limit which was fixed on Monday. The

BLAINE STATES THE ISSUES.

A LETTER TO MR. MANLEY. THE M'KINLEY TARIFF, RECIPROCITY AND

NATIONAL CURRENCY. A MASTERLY PRESENTATION OF THE REPUBLI

CAN ARGUMENT IN THE PENDING CONTEST

-UNPATRIOTIC DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE ON THESE GREAT QUESTIONS -EVILS OF THE STATE BANK SYSTEM.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 6.-The following letter from James G. Blaine to Chairman Manley, of the Republican State Committee, was made public to-

Bar Harbor, September 3, 1892. Ion. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman, etc., Augusta,

My Dear Sir : Not being able, for reasons which have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being strongest for the Republicans to

The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority se large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, and export and import, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the character and extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunerative, manufactures are prosperous, and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time, thus vindicating the McKin ey tariff by an impressive and undeniable series

Against this tariff the Democratic party ha taken a position almost without parallel in the vistory of the country. They reject entirely the doctrine of Protection, pronounce it a fraud and anathematize it generally. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Democratic Convention, against the report of the Committee on Resolutions, by a two-thirds vote, thus manifesting the intelligent participation of every man the convention. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste, or just when the convention is adjourning it may fail to receive the attenthe members; but this resolution was debated, pre and con, adopted after a contest, and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention. It is contained in these words:

"We denounce the Republican Protection as fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it a fundamental principle of the Demoeratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect turiff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only. We demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

If any one will take the trouble to read the resolutions by which Mr. Calhoun sought to defend his Nullification scheme in 1833, he will find the tariff platform of the Democratic party in general harmony therewith, and if he examines the subject further he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeared his angry followers in South Carolina were of a more comprehensive character than those contemplated in the Democratic reso-

lution of 1892. The Democrats are in the habit of naming Jefferson as the founder of their party; and yet or the subject of tariff, they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Toward the close of his administrat from the tariff on imports produced a considerable surplus, and the question was, What should be done? Should the tariff be reduced or should this surplus be maintained?

Jefferson pointedly asked: "Shall we suppress the imposts and give that advantage to for eign over domestic manufacturers?"

For himself he recommended that "the imposts be maintained" and the surplus created "should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education."

If the Constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations, Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified, an Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. Democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

(2) When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system the Democrats showed a most generous appreciation of the question, and gave it their support so long as the Republicans refused to ac cept it; but when the Republicans came to ap prove it the Democratic support vanished, and ustead of favoring we find the Democratic National Convention passing a resolution hostile to the system. But in spite of Democratic opposition we have attained through Reciprocity new and valuable trade, and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have those articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give, without cost and without charge, would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward Islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Demingo and the five Central American States, and to a minor degree in Austria, France and Germany-all in exchange for the articles which we had intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the United States if every article, before it was put on the free list, had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years.

And that neglect has cost the Government ad vantages in trade which would have amounted to

were generally found scattered in the pockets of the laboring man, to whom they were a total loss without any redemption whatever. Of the State banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. They have caused an aggregate loss of hundreds of millions of dollars among the poor. Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the National Government, and if they fail as financial institutions the Gov ernment has taken care that their bills shall be paid by securities deposited in Government vaults. Under these circumstances it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the Demoeratic convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of State banks. The palpable effect of this policy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread If State banks be adopted, and their circulation attain a large issue, no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

How the Democratic convention came to make such a declaration, who was its author, what intelligent purpose was in it will remain a mys tery. I have heard the argument adduced that would keep the money at home if State banks were instituted; but we should keep it at home because it would be so worthless that no would take it abroad. Were the system of State banks revived we would again have dis counts at the State lines, large charges for drafts, on financial centres, and general suspicion of every bill offered in payment, with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills and a corresponding profit to the parties owning the banks.

The three issues which I have given are the ssues on which I would arraign the Democratic oarty. I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adierence to and constant presentation of these questions before the people until every votes is nade to know and understand their true and weighty significance. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE VOTE IN VERMONT.

A SUBSTANTIAL REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

RETURNS SLOW COMING IN BECAUSE OF THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW-COMPARING THE

VOTE WITH THAT OF OTHER YEARS THE TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. ]

St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 6.-Vermont voted at its State election to-day for the first time under the Australian ballot system. The returns of the election are slow in coming in, and in many at midnight. The new law caused considerable friction in its operation in many of the smaller towns where the facilities for voting were in adequate. In some towns voters left the polls without casting their ballots, and in nearly every town a number of ballots were thrown out ecount of being defective. The new system of voting gave better satisfaction to both parties in the larger towns, where the system has been in operation at local elections for two years.

Returns received up to midnight show a ing off in the vote of both parties from the vote cast at the September election in 1888. The Democrate conducted a "still hunt" in the campaign and made extraordinary efforts to bring out cans conducted a yigorous canvass in some sections, but in other localities, especially in many smaller towns, no rallies were held or no local club organization was effected The same political conditions that existed in the State in 1884, when Pingree had 21,848 ma jority for Governor, prevailed during the canvass of 1892, and a comparison with the vote of that year should therefore be made. have been received, the indications point to substantial Republican victory. The Republican Senatorial tickets have been elected in every ounty, assuring a solid Republican Senate. The Republicans have made large gains in the and elected an overwhelming majority of Repre sentatives. H. Henry Powers, of Morrisyille, in the Ist District, and William W. Grout, of Barton, in the Hd District, Republicans, have been reelected to Congress by from 10,000 to 12,000 ma

ority each. The Republicans will have a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, which assures the election of Redfield Proctor to the United States Senate.

The Republicans have elected as Representatives L. Martin, in Brattleboro; W. W. Stickney, in Ludlow; William H. Hunt, in St. Albans; A. K. Brown, in Richford : L. F. Terrill, in Underhill : I. P. Booth, in Northfield; J. C. Enright, in Windsor; A. J. Dewey, in Bennington; M. S. Colburn, in Manchester; L. H. Elliot, in Waterbury, and C. H. Ashley, in Milton.

The returns received up to midnight show Democratic gains in some of the larger towns, and

Republican gains in the smaller towns. .? White River Junction, Sept. 6 .- The vote for Governor at the Vermont September election for two previous Presidential years has been as follows: In 1884, the Republican vote was 42,5224 the Democratic, 19,820; Republican plurality, 22,702; in 1888, Republican, 48,522; Democratic, 19,527; Republican plurality, 28,995. In 1890, owing to local dissatisfaction and apathy, the Republican plurality fell to about 12,000. Comparison this year is made both with the vote of September, 1888, and September, 1890. This being the first time the Australian system of balloting has been used in a State election, the returns are tate, and will necessarily be incomplete to-night. Twenty towns give Fuller (Republican) 3,104; Smalley (Democrat) 1,271; Allen (Prohibitionist) 97; scattering, 14. The same towns in 1888 gave Dillingham (Republican) 3,798; Democratic) 1,185; scattering, 86. The vote in 1800 was: Page (Republican) 2,612; Bingham Democratic) 1,185; scattering, 86. The vote in oss, comparing with 1888, is 694, or 18 per cent; the gain, comparing with 1890, 442, or 19 per cet : Democratic gain, comparing with 1888, in 86, or 7 per cent; tess comparing arm 1890,

Forty tewns give Fuller (Rep), 7,235; Smalley Dem.), 2,724; Allen (Pro.), 231; scattering, 32. The same towns in 1888 gave Dillingham (Rep.), 9,005; Shurtleff (Dem.), 2,729; scattering, 211.

The same towns in 1888 gave Dilliagham (Dem.), 9,005; Shuttleff (Dem.), 2,729; scattering, 211. In 1890 Page (Rep.), 6,064; Bingham (Dem.), 2,944; scattering, 174. The vote thus far shows a Republican decrease of 1,770, or 20 per cent, and a Democratic decrease of 5, or 2-10 of 1 per cent, compared with 1888. Compared with the 1890 vote the Republican increase is 1,177, or 19 per cent, and the Democratic decrease 220, or 7 per cent.

Sixty towns give Fuller, 10,890; Smalley, 4,-368; Allen, 354; scattering, 77. The same towns in 1888 gave Dillingham (Rep.), 13,364; Shurtleff (Dem.), 4,423; scattering, 323. The vote of the same towns in 1890 was: Page (Rep.), 9,100; Brigham (Dem.), 4,734; scattering, 243. The vote of these towns shows a Republican decrease of 2,555, or 19 per cent, and a Democratic decrease of 1888, and a Republican increase of 1,709, or 19 per cent, and a Democratic decrease of 1888, and a Republican increase of 1,709, or 19 per cent, when compared with the vote of 1890. If the vote continues relatively the same as in the towns reported, the Republican majority in the State will be about 21,000. The vote of the largest towns has not yet been received, however,

THE BEV. GEORGE S. CHADBOURNE GIVES BAIL. Wiscasset, Me., Sept. 6.—The Rev. George S, Chad-bourne, of Cambridge, Mass., under arrest here last week on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences, has furnished sureties in \$5,000 to annear at the Surreme Court next October.